



BOROUGH OF CHEPPING WYCOMBE

Annual Report

ON THE WORK OF THE

Public Health Services

1937



W. B. MOORE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

L. CHADWICK, F.S.I.A.,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.



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Borough of Chepping Wycombe.

Mayor :

COUNCILLOR A. J. GIBBS, J.P.

Deputy Mayor :

COUNCILLOR J. K. TAYLOR.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

at 31st December, 1937.

THE MAYOR.

ALDERMAN W. E. ELLIS.

COUNCILLOR J. R. AVERY.*

„ R. E. DARBY.

„ J. EVANS.

COUNCILLOR A. C. FIELD.

„ F. G. HARRIS.

„ A. HAYNES.

„ E. E. HOLE.

„ E. ROLPH.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

at 31st December, 1937.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

and

MRS. R. C. K. ENSOR, B.Sc.

„ M. K. FLECK.

„ R. A. JANES.

„ B. SPRIGGS.

„ G. M. WARREN.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

at 31st December, 1937.

THE MAYOR.

ALDERMAN W. R. BUTLER, J.P. COUNCILLOR W. H. HEALEY, C.C.

„ O. HAINES, J.P.* „ W. S. TOMS.

„ H. TILLING. „ A. C. WHITE.

„ W. H. TYZACK, J.P. MRS. SYKES.

COUNCILLOR J. R. AVERY. MR. G. W. ARNISON, M.A., J.P.

„ T. G. COLLINGS. „ T. C. SUTTON, J.P.

* Indicates Chairman.

STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

W. B. MOORE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector : L. CHADWICK, F.S.I.A. (1) (2).

Second Sanitary Inspector : W. A. SHARP, M.S.I.A. (1) (2).

School Dental Surgeon : Miss H. SHERRY, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

Miss M. E. JOHNSTON (3) (4).

Miss R. KILLEN (3) (4) (5).

Miss F. A. GIBBS (3) (4) (5).

Miss F. E. EDMONDS (3) (4) (5) appointed 1st Oct., 1937.

**Ophthalmic Surgeon :* P. L. STALLARD, M.A., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S., D.T.M., D.P.H.

**Surgeon for Nose and Throat :* L. L. C. REYNOLDS, D.S.O.,
M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

**Public Analyst :* ERIC VOELCKER, A.R.C.S., F.I.C.

Clerks : W. R. POWLEY, N. F. COLLIER,
Miss G. M. SMITH.

* Indicates part time appointment.

(1) R.S.I. Certificate.

(2) Meat Certificate.

(3) State Registered Nurse.

(4) Conjoint Midwives Board Certificate.

(5) Health Visitor's Certificate.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the—

MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
BOROUGH OF CHEPPING WYCOMBE.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN :

I beg to submit my third Annual Report on the Public Health Services of the Borough for the year 1937.

Vital Statistics for the year show that the Borough occupies a high place among the healthy areas in the country.

Births show a remarkable increase on previous years, and suggest that the population is increasing to a greater extent than is indicated by the estimate of the Registrar-General. The Birth Rate is 16.6 compared with 14.9 for the country as a whole, 14.9 for the County Boroughs and Great Towns and 15.3 for 148 towns of similar size.

Deaths, too, show an increase, as was to be expected with an increased population. The death rate, when corrected for age and sex distribution to make it comparable with the rest of the Country, is 10.4 compared with 12.4 for the Country, 12.5 for the County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 11.9 for towns of similar size to Wycombe.

The most satisfactory feature of the death statistics is that the Infant Mortality Rate is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough. A rate of 25 per 1,000 live births shows the high standard of living in the town, compared with the rates of 58 for the whole Country, 62 for the County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 55 for towns of comparable size.

The Maternal Mortality Rate shows a welcome reduction from the previous year, and is roughly half of that recorded for the Country as a whole.

It is gratifying to note that no deaths occurred from Scarlet Fever, and more particularly from Diphtheria. Measles and Whooping Cough each accounted for one death, and it is safe to assume that both of these diseases are exacting a heavy toll in the form of susceptibility to respiratory disease in adolescent life. Unfortunately the public are not alive to this danger, otherwise

the thoughtlessness of parents allowing convalescent cases of measles and whooping cough, while still in an infective state, to mix with other children who have not had the diseases, would not be so evident.

Tuberculosis still continues to cause a large number of deaths, though not more so than is found throughout the country. The tuberculosis death rate constitutes the one big blot in our record of good health, however, especially when it is realised that 14 out of the 25 deaths occurred between the ages of 15 and 35 years, an age period which should be the healthiest and fittest of all. No particular industrial cause can be found for this in the town, and one is bound to conclude that the diseases of early childhood, particularly measles and whooping cough, sow the seeds which produce the tubercle harvest later on. If this is so, what measures can we take to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis? The first measure undoubtedly should be to bring home to the public their duty in preventing the spread of measles and whooping cough. Secondly, at school-leaving age, something should be done to find out those children who are particularly susceptible to tuberculosis, or who are carrying the germs of the disease in a latent state. I feel that all children should have a careful medical overhaul during the last term of their school life, and that a particular investigation should be made with regard to their susceptibility to tuberculosis, with the aid of the tests that are available to-day. Those children who were found to be susceptible would require careful supervision with regard to their mode of life, their occupation in after years, and so on. I feel certain that the end would justify the means.

In all other respects the year under review has been a healthy one.

I am,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. MOORE,

Medical Officer of Health.

General Statistics.

Area of Borough (in acres)	7,091
Resident Population (Census 1931)	27,988
„ „ (Registrar General's Estimate mid-1937)	33,650
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1937)	9,722
Rateable Value (reduced) 31st December, 1937	£266,340
General Rate (April, 1937—March, 1938)	11s. 3d.
Estimated Produce of Penny Rate on reduced Rateable Value, 1937-1938	£1,012

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

		<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Live Births	Legitimate	534	264	270
	Illegitimate	23	10	13
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population				16.6
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Still Births		20	10	10
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births				34.6
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Deaths		338	167	171
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population				10.0

Number of women dying in consequence of childbirth :—

	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 total births</i>
(a) From Sepsis	—	—
(b) From other causes	1	1.79
	<hr/> 1 <hr/>	<hr/> 1.79 <hr/>

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births ...	25
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 live births ...	23.3
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 live births ...	1.7
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
„ „ Diarrhæa (under 2 years of age)	1

Rainfall.

Pann Mill, Easton Street (O.D. 217.7 feet)	32.77"
Widdenton Park, Lane End (O.D. 665 feet)	35.39"

TABLE I.

Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and certain Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1937.

England and Wales, London, 125 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	England and Wales	125 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admini- strative County	Borough of Chepping Wycombe
Births :—	<i>Rates per 1,000 Population.</i>				
Live	14.9	14.9	15.3	13.3	16.6
Still	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.54	0.59
Deaths :—					
All Causes	12.4	12.5	11.9	12.3	10.0
Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.03
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.00
Influenza	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.38	0.41
Violence	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.51	0.38
Notifications :—					
Smallpox	0.00	—	0.00	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2.33	2.56	2.42	2.09	0.74
Diphtheria	1.49	1.81	1.38	1.93	0.35
Enteric Fever	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05
Erysipelas	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.44	0.14
Pneumonia	1.36	1.58	1.20	1.18	0.56

Rates per 1,000 Live Births.

Deaths under 1 year of age	58	62	55	60	25
Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.8	7.9	3.2	12.0	1.79
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.97	} Not available			0.00
Others	2.26				1.79
Total	3.23				1.79

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still).

Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.94	} Not available			0.00
Others	2.17				1.73
Total	3.11				1.73
Notifications :—					
Puerperal Fever	13.93	} 17.59	} 11.52	} 4.15	6.9
Puerperal Pyrexia					
				14.34	

TABLE II.

County of Buckingham.
Birth and Death Rates and Infant Mortality Rates for 1937
and 1936.

	Birth rate per 1,000		Death rate per 1,000			Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 births		Phthisis death rate per 1,000		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 live and stillbirths	
	1937	1936	1937	*	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936
Aylesbury ...	15.2	15.5	11.6	(10.7)	10.7	41.6	18.5	0.7	0.3		
Beaconsfield ...	12.3	9.6	12.0	(12.5)	9.4	76.0	98.0	0.4	Nil		
Bletchley ...	18.3	15.2	12.2	(10.8)	12.3	66.6	63.6	0.5	0.1		
Buckingham ...	14.0	15.6	10.9	(8.5)	14.6	Nil	59.0	0.3	0.9		
Chesham ...	12.8	13.1	11.9	(10.8)	13.1	45.4	36.8	0.2	0.8		
Eton ...	6.5	7.4	10.0	(12.6)	8.4	38.1	Nil	0.5	0.2		
Linslade ...	12.3	14.5	13.4	(10.7)	13.0	60.6	52.6	Nil	0.4		
Marlow ...	15.1	17.0	13.3	(12.6)	11.6	49.4	22.0	0.4	Nil		
Newport Pagnell ...	12.1	10.9	16.5	(12.4)	13.9	40.8	22.8	0.7	Nil		
Slough ...	18.0	19.7	9.1	(9.8)	8.8	41.3	47.3	0.6	0.5		
Wolverton ...	10.7	11.0	13.3	(11.0)	12.9	21.9	42.2	0.6	0.3		
Wycombe ...	16.5	15.5	10.4	(10.8)	9.1	25.1	41.1	0.7	0.5		
TOTAL URBAN ...	15.5	15.6	10.8	(10.4)	10.4	38.7	42.5	0.6	0.4	2.5	2.5
Amersham ...	15.1	14.5	10.3	(9.8)	10.2	42.0	37.6	0.4	0.3		
Aylesbury ...	12.0	11.7	10.7	(9.4)	10.1	31.4	41.4	0.3	0.6		
Buckingham ...	12.0	13.1	11.3	(8.6)	12.7	77.0	80.8	Nil	0.7		
Eton ...	15.2	14.8	11.9	(11.5)	11.0	48.0	46.4	0.5	0.6		
Newport Pagnell ...	12.5	14.2	15.9	(11.9)	15.2	50.0	71.8	0.8	0.3		
Wing ...	14.5	10.3	13.7	(10.2)	15.2	41.2	29.0	0.3	0.3		
Winslow ...	10.4	10.9	14.7	(10.4)	13.8	29.4	69.4	0.3	0.3		
Wycombe ...	15.8	14.0	11.3	(10.0)	11.8	36.4	46.7	0.2	0.4		
TOTAL RURAL ...	14.1	13.6	11.8	(10.3)	11.9	42.2	47.7	0.4	0.4	1.8	4.3
COUNTY ...	14.8	14.6	11.3		11.1	40.4	44.9	0.5	0.4	2.1	3.5
ENGLAND & WALES ...	14.9	14.8	12.4		12.1	58.0	59.0		0.6	3.1	3.8

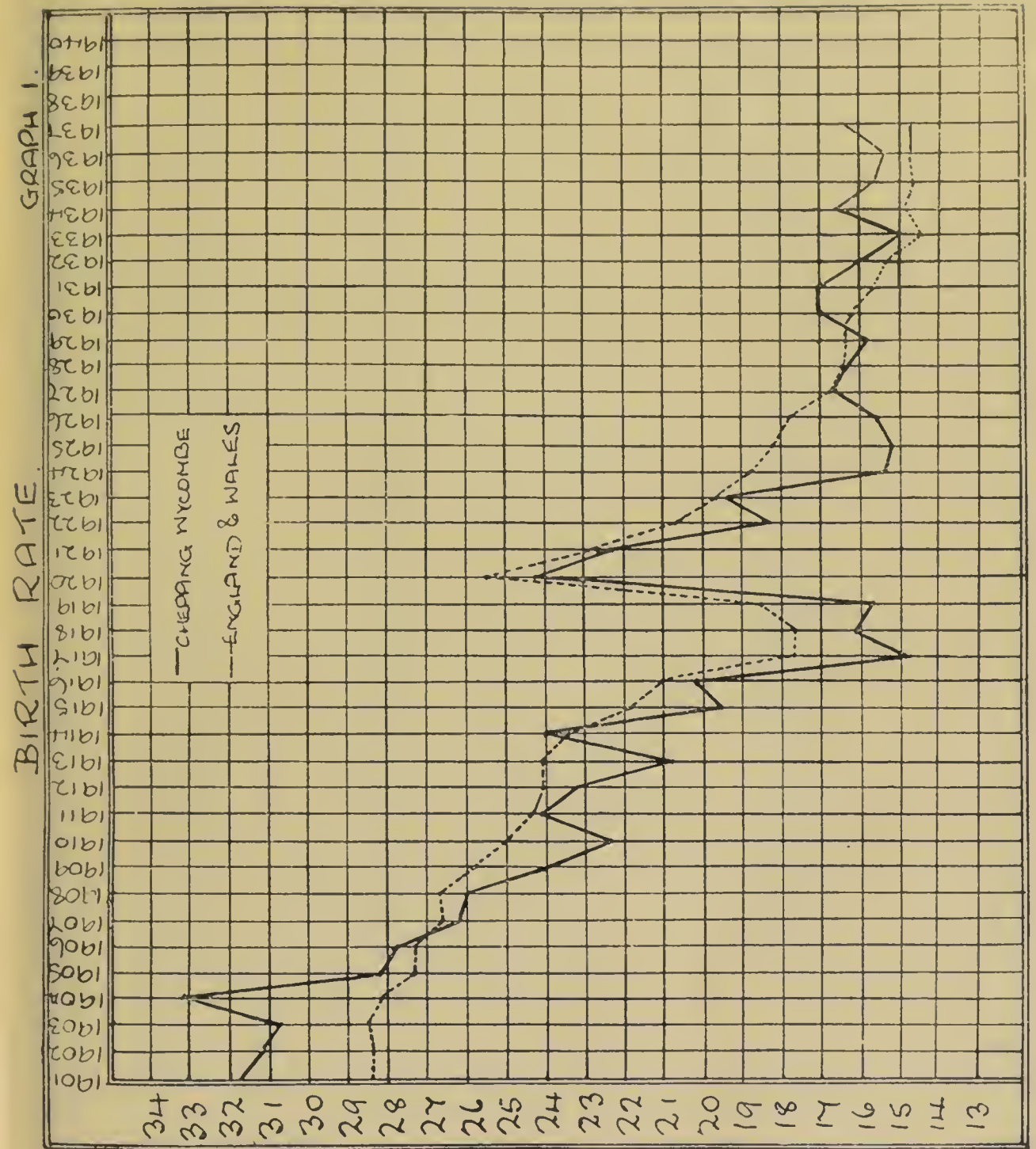
* Death rates corrected for age and sex distribution.

TABLE III.

Borough of Chepping Wycombe.
Vital Statistics during 1937 and previous years.

Year	Population Estimated to middle of each year	Births		Deaths		Infantile Mortality		DEATHS FROM									
								Tuberculosis				Cancer		Heart Disease		Respiratory Disease	
								Respiratory		Non- respiratory							
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1901	15,796	501	31.7	243	15.3	68	135.7	10	.63	10	.63	16	1.02	30	1.93	49	3.1
1902	18,073	568	31.4	233	12.8	75	132.0	16	.88	7	.39	20	1.10	34	1.87	65	3.6
1903	18,355	565	30.7	233	12.6	65	115.0	8	.44	8	.44	7	.38	16	.76	58	3.2
1904	18,725	620	33.1	253	13.5	79	127.4	10	1.1	10	.55	15	.8	16	.8	47	2.5
1905	19,030	539	28.3	234	12.2	63	116.9	16	.84	1	.05	6	.31	37	1.9	47	2.47
1906	19,322	523	27.6	231	11.9	75	143.4	12	.62	4	.21	9	.45	21	3.01	34	1.76
1907	19,579	516	26.4	230	11.7	52	100.7	13	.66	5	.31	11	.56	15	.76	80	4.1
1908	19,837	510	26.0	228	11.4	46	90.1	14	.71	5	.25	15	.88	21	1.07	44	2.2
1909	20,135	487	24.1	189	9.8	32	65.7	14	.69	5	.25	18	.9	20	1.02	45	2.25
1910	20,400	452	22.1	217	10.6	37	81.8	17	.83	1	.05	21	1.03	11	.54	47	2.3
1911	20,390	498	24.4	245	12.0	55	110.4	21	1.03	11	.54	21	1.03	Not recorded		46	4.25
1912	20,390	471	23.1	212	10.4	40	84.9	18	.88	7	.34	19	.93	16	.78	41	2.01
1913	20,654	462	20.6	192	9.3	40	86.5	18	.87	4	.19	17	.82	11	.47	42	2.03
1914	21,470	519	24.1	223	10.3	39	75.1	17	.79	1	.05	21	.91	14	.70	33	1.5
1915	19,933	423	19.7	271	13.5	52	122.9	22	1.1	—	—	20	1.16	15	.87	68	3.4
1916	19,404	423	20.0	233	12.1	32	75.4	Not recorded		Not recorded		12	.68	20	.96	Not recorded	
1917	19,627	319	14.6	243	12.4	21	63.0	„	„	„	„	24	1.21	Not recorded		„	„
1918	20,436	372	16.2	305	14.9	27	73.3	28	1.37	9	.44	3	.16	„	„	„	„
1919	21,636	346	15.9	241	11.1	21	61.0	29	1.34	8	.37	29	1.40	21	.97	36	1.65
1920	21,694	540	24.9	215	10.3	21	40.7	16	.74	4	.18	25	1.20	18	.90	27	1.23
1921	21,952	488	22.0	192	8.6	18	36.8	16	.74	5	.23	20	.91	13	.59	38	1.73
1922	22,350	409	18.3	242	10.8	21	51.3	13	.58	3	.14	22	.98	24	1.06	41	1.84
1923	22,590	444	19.6	204	9.0	24	54.0	19	.84	6	.27	21	.92	21	.92	24	1.08
1924	22,920	365	15.9	183	8.0	12	34.5	14	.61	1	.04	19	.81	16	.62	29	1.3
1925	23,030	351	15.2	197	8.5	12	31.3	14	.61	2	.09	24	.94	31	1.24	29	1.3
1926	23,330	367	15.7	191	8.1	14	38.1	12	.51	—	—	24	1.02	33	3.30	30	1.3
1927	23,200	394	16.9	235	10.1	15	38.0	8	.34	5	.21	36	1.52	32	1.38	31	1.34
1928	25,990	407	16.5	243	9.5	14	33.0	10	.39	7	.27	31	1.16	42	1.65	27	1.04
1929	26,450	414	15.9	196	11.1	22	52.1	22	.8	3	.11	35	1.31	45	1.69	51	1.93
1930	26,450	450	17.0	273	10.3	29	64.0	23	.87	1	.04	37	1.41	34	1.29	31	1.2
1931	28,700	490	17.0	264	9.2	18	36.7	23	.8	1	.03	1	.97	43	1.49	37	1.3
1932	29,090	462	16.0	317	10.9	20	43.3	14	.48	4	.14	22	.76	57	2.0	51	1.75
1933	29,540	445	15.0	292	9.9	22	49.4	11	.37	4	.14	45	1.5	56	1.9	41	1.39
1934	30,932	515	16.4	312	10.3	23	44.6	17	.55	3	.1	36	1.1	66	2.1	36	1.16
1935	32,030	505	15.8	294	9.2	13	25.7	21	.65	2	.09	36	1.12	72	2.25	27	.84
1936	32,680	508	15.5	298	9.1	21	41.1	17	.52	6	.18	45	1.37	58	1.8	32	.97
1937	33,650	557	16.6	338	10.0	14	25.0	23	.68	2	.06	44	1.01	83	2.4	32	.9

Births and Birth Rate.



557 live children were born during the year, 274 males and 283 females. This is the highest number of births recorded in the Borough since 1903, and is 49 in excess of the previous year.

Table IV. and Graph 1 show the Birth Rate in the Borough since 1901, and the corresponding rate in England and Wales.

TABLE IV.

<i>Year</i>				<i>Birth Rate per 1,000</i>	
				<i>Borough of Wycombe</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1901-1905	....	....	....	31.0	28.2
1906-1910	....	....	....	25.2	26.3
1911-1915	....	....	....	22.3	23.6
1916-1920	....	....	....	18.3	20.1
1921-1925	....	....	....	18.2	19.9
1926-1930	....	....	....	16.4	16.5
1931-1935	....	....	....	16.0	15.0
1916	....	....	....	20.0	21.6
1917	....	....	....	14.5	17.8
1918	....	....	....	16.2	17.7
1919	....	....	....	15.9	18.5
1920	....	....	....	24.9	25.5
1921	....	....	....	22.0	22.4
1922	....	....	....	18.3	20.4
1923	....	....	....	19.6	19.7
1924	....	....	....	15.9	18.8
1925	....	....	....	15.2	18.3
1926	....	....	....	15.7	17.8
1927	....	....	....	16.9	16.7
1928	....	....	....	16.5	15.9
1929	....	....	....	15.9	15.7
1930	....	....	....	17.0	16.3
1931	....	....	....	17.0	15.8
1932	....	....	....	16.0	15.3
1933	....	....	....	15.0	14.4
1934	....	....	....	16.4	14.8
1935	....	....	....	15.8	14.7
1936	....	....	....	15.5	14.8
1937	....	....	....	16.6	14.9

Deaths.

There were 338 deaths recorded during the year, after corrections for inward and outward transfers had been made :—
167 males and 171 females.

This is an increase of 40 from the previous year.

The **Death Rate** is 10.0 per 1,000 of the population, and the **Standardised Death Rate** 10.4.

Table V. and Graph 2 show the Death Rates since 1901, with the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

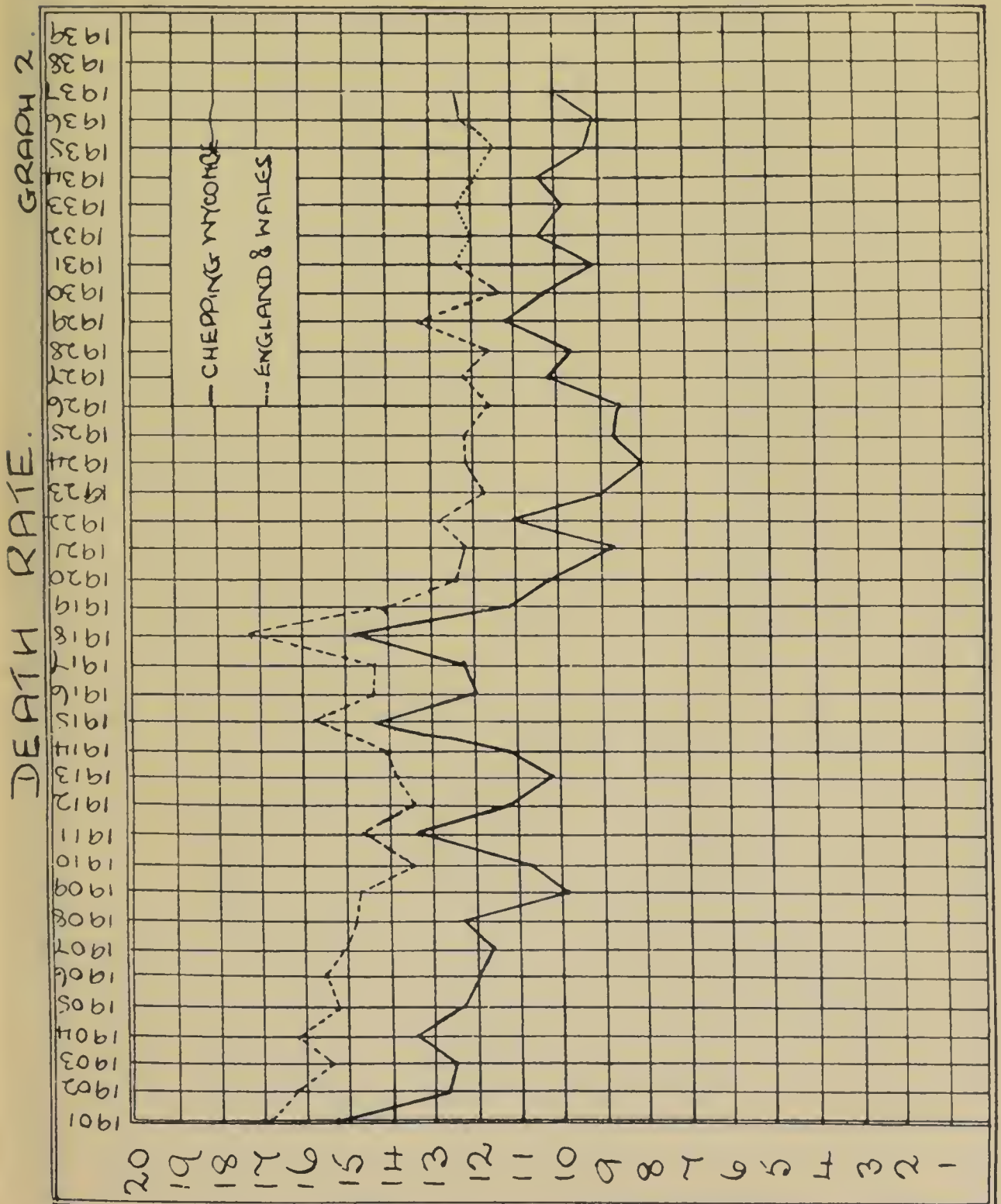


TABLE V.

Year	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	
	Borough of Wycombe	England and Wales
1901-1905	13.3	16.0
1906-1910	11.4	14.7
1911-1915	12.0	14.3
1916-1920	12.1	14.5
1921-1925	8.9	12.2
1926-1930	9.9	12.1
1931-1935	9.7	12.0
1916	12.0	14.4
1917	12.4	14.4
1918	14.9	17.6
1919	11.1	13.7
1920	10.3	12.4
1921	8.6	12.1
1922	10.8	12.8
1923	9.0	11.6
1924	8.0	12.2
1925	8.5	12.2
1926	8.4	11.6
1927	10.1	12.3
1928	9.5	11.7
1929	11.1	13.4
1930	10.3	11.4
1931	9.2	12.3
1932	10.1	12.0
1934	10.3	11.8
1935	9.2	11.7
1936	9.1	12.1
1937	10.0	12.4

The **Four Principal Causes of Death** at all ages continue to be, as in previous years :—

(1) Disease of the Heart and Circulatory system	107
(2) Cancer	44
(3) Respiratory diseases (Non-Tubercular)	32
(4) All forms of Tuberculosis	25

Table VI. compares the above principal causes with the seven preceding years :—

TABLE VI.

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
1.	63	74	79	87	100	107	108	107
2.	37	28	22	45	36	36	45	44
3.	30	37	51	41	36	27	32	32
4.	24	24	18	15	20	24	23	25

Zymotic Death Rate.

The Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases were as follows :—

	<i>No. of Deaths</i>		<i>Rate per 1,000 Population</i>	
Smallpox	—	0.00
Measles	1	0.03
Scarlet Fever	—	0.00
Diphtheria	—	0.00
Whooping Cough	1	0.03
Diarrhœa	1	0.03
Enteric Fever, etc.	—	0.00

The Zymotic Death rate is .09 per 1,000 of the population. It will be noted that measles and whooping cough appear more to be dreaded nowadays than scarlet fever and diphtheria.

Deaths at different Age Periods.

Table VII. shows the deaths at different age periods, also the percentage number of deaths at the main periods of the life of the community :—

TABLE VII.

Under 1 year	14	} Pre-school life 5.3%
Between 1-5 years	....	4	
„ 5-10 „	2	} School-life 1.2%
„ 10-15 „	....	2	
„ 15-25 „	12	} Working-life 40.2%
„ 25-35 „	....	23	
„ 35-45 „	....	22	
„ 45-55 „	....	32	
„ 55-65 „	....	47	
65 years and upward	180	Old age 53.3%

Infantile Mortality Rate.

14 deaths of Infants occurred during the year, making the Infantile Mortality Rate 25 (per 1,000 live births). This is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough.

Table VIII. and Graph 3 show the Infantile Death Rate since 1901, and comparison with the Country as a whole :—

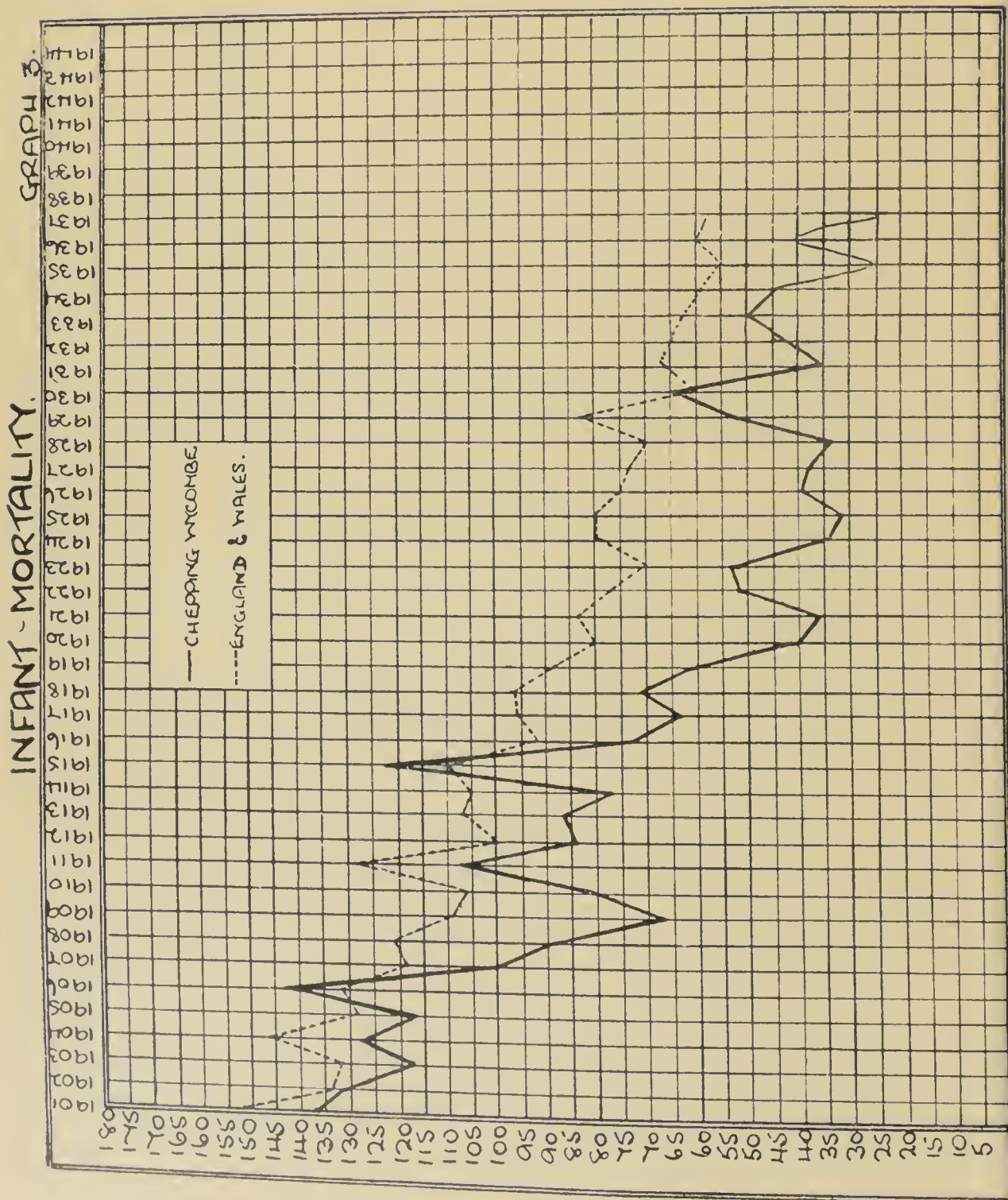


TABLE VIII.

<i>Year</i>				<i>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births</i>	
				<i>Borough of Wycombe</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1901-1905	....	....	....	125.3	138
1906-1910	....	....	....	93.3	117
1911-1915	....	....	....	95.9	110
1916	....	....	....	73.0	91
1917	....	....	....	63.0	96
1918	....	....	....	72.3	97
1919	....	....	....	61.0	89
1920	....	....	....	40.7	80
1921	....	....	....	36.8	83
1922	....	....	....	51.3	77
1923	....	....	....	54.0	69
1924	....	....	....	34.5	75
1925	....	....	....	31.3	75
1926	....	....	....	38.1	70
1927	....	....	....	38.0	69
1928	....	....	....	33.0	67
1929	....	....	....	52.1	74
1930	....	....	....	64.4	60
1931	....	....	....	36.7	66
1932	....	....	....	43.3	65
1933	....	....	....	49.4	64
1934	....	....	....	44.6	59
1935	....	....	....	25.7	57
1936	....	....	....	41.1	59
1937	....	....	....	25.0	58

TABLE IX.

Table IX. gives an analysis of the Deaths at different age-periods under 1 year.

<i>Disease</i>	0-1 <i>week</i>	1-2 <i>wks</i>	2-3 <i>wks</i>	3-4 <i>wks</i>	Total under one <i>month</i>	1-3 <i>mths.</i>	3-6 <i>mths.</i>	6-9 <i>mths.</i>	9-12 <i>mths.</i>	Total under one <i>year</i>
Premature Birth ...	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Injury at Birth ...	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Malformation ...	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	4
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Meningitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Gastro-enteritis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Marasmus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Intussusception ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Exposure ...	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals ...	4	-	-	1	5	4	1	2	2	14

TABLE X.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

Table X. shows the notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) occurring during the year 1937, divided into age-periods.

Disease	Age Periods											Total cases Notified	Total Deaths	Cases removed to Hospital	
	0-1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years				65 and over
Scarlet Fever	-	2	-	-	2	15	3	-	3	-	-	-	25	-	21
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	2	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	2
Pneumonia ...	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	4	2	2	6	19	10	-
Erysipelas ...	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Poliomyelitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals ...	1	3	1	2	2	29	5	1	13	3	3	7	70	10	39

Scarlet Fever.

The type of disease continued to be mild, and no deaths occurred. The number of cases was 25 compared with 22 in 1936.

The incidence of, and mortality from Scarlet Fever during the past ten years is as follows :—

TABLE XI.

<i>Year</i>		<i>Cases Notified</i>	<i>Case rate per 1,000 population</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Case Mortality per cent.</i>
1928	....	52	2.00	—	—
1929	....	32	1.21	1	3.12
1930	....	39	1.47	—	—
1931	....	39	1.35	—	—
1932	....	38	1.3	—	—
1933	....	37	1.28	—	—
1934	....	81	2.61	1	1.23
1935	....	44	1.4	—	—
1936	....	22	.66	—	—
1937	....	25	.74	—	—

Diphtheria.

The number of cases notified was 12, a small outbreak occurring during the last month of the year. The number shows an increase of 8 over the previous year. There were no deaths.

The incidence of, and mortality from Diphtheria during the past ten years is as follows :—

TABLE XII.

<i>Year</i>		<i>Cases Notified</i>	<i>Case rate per 1,000 population</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Case Mortality per cent.</i>
1928	....	59	2.27	5	8.9
1929	....	77	2.91	—	—
1930	....	49	1.85	—	—
1931	....	9	.31	—	—
1932	....	41	1.4	—	—
1933	....	17	.57	—	—
1934	....	61	1.96	5	8.2
1935	....	10	.31	1	10.0
1936	....	4	.12	—	—
1937	....	12	.35	—	—

Isolation Hospital.

The number of patients admitted and discharged from the Isolation Hospital from the Borough during 1937 is set out in the following table :—

TABLE XIII.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Remaining 31st Dec., 1936</i>	<i>Admitted during the year</i>	<i>Discharged during the year</i>	<i>Died during year</i>	<i>Remaining 31st Dec., 1937</i>
Scarlet Fever	—	21	18	—	3
Diphtheria	1	15	11	—	5
Measles	—	2	—	1	1
Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	1	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	2	2	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	2	2	—	—
	1	44	34	1	10

Tuberculosis.

The following table shows the new cases of Tuberculosis and all deaths from the disease in the Borough during 1937 :—

TABLE XIV.

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
15-25	4	10	—	—	—	5	—	1
25-35	7	5	—	—	5	3	—	—
35-45	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
45-55	3	2	—	—	4	2	—	—
66-65	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and upwards	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
Total	22	20	3	2	11	12	1	1

Tuberculosis Death Rate.

25 deaths occurred from all forms of Tuberculosis during the year, an increase of 2 from the previous year. 23 of the deaths were from respiratory tuberculosis, this being 6 more than in the previous year ; and 2 from other forms, being a reduction of 4 from the previous year.

The Death rates are as follows :—

Tuberculosis—all forms	....	.74	per 1,000	of the population.
Tuberculosis—respiratory	....	.68	„ „ „ „ „	
Tuberculosis—non-respiratory		.06	„ „ „ „ „	

The next three tables show the incidence and the mortality during the last 10 years :—

TABLE XV.

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS).

Year			New Cases	Rate per 1,000	Deaths	Death rate per 1,000
1928	....	....	22	.86	17	.67
1929	....	....	28	1.0	15	.94
1930	....	....	18	.68	24	.90
1931	....	....	28	.97	24	.83
1932	....	....	11	.40	18	.62
1933	....	....	15	.50	15	.50
1934	....	....	14	.45	20	.64
1935	....	....	45	1.4	24	.75
1936	....	....	43	1.3	23	.7
1937	....	....	47	1.39	25	.74

TABLE XVI.

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

Year			New Cases	Rate per 1,000	Deaths	Death rate per 1,000
1928	....	....	16	.63	10	.39
1929	....	....	21	.79	22	.83
1930	....	....	14	.53	22	.83
1931	....	....	19	.66	23	.76
1932	....	....	5	.20	14	.50
1933	....	....	10	.33	11	.37
1934	....	....	10	.32	17	.55
1935	....	....	33	1.03	21	.65
1936	....	....	31	.94	17	.52
1937	....	....	42	1.25	23	.68

TABLE XVII.

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

Year	New Cases	Rate per 1,000	Deaths	Death rate per 1,000
1928	6	.23	7	.27
1929	7	.26	3	.11
1930	4	.15	2	.08
1931	9	.31	1	.03
1932	6	.26	4	.14
1933	5	.17	4	.13
1934	4	.13	3	.09
1935	12	.34	3	.09
1936	12	.36	6	.18
1937	5	.14	2	.06

Cancer Death Rate.

During the year 44 deaths from Cancer were recorded, a reduction of 1 from the previous year.

The following table shows the Cancer Death Rate in the Borough for the past 10 years :—

TABLE XVIII.

Year	No. of Cases	Rate per 1,000
1928	31	1.2
1929	35	1.3
1930	37	1.4
1931	28	.96
1932	22	1.76
1933	45	1.54
1934	36	1.16
1935	36	1.12
1936	45	1.37
1937	44	1.3

Cancer Mortality at various ages.

Age	Deaths
	M F
Under 35 years	1 —
35-45	2 —
45-55	— 2
55-65	9 6
Over 65	6 18
	— —
	18 26

The following organs were affected :—

Breast	....	....	7	Oesophagus	....	1
Uterus	....	....	6	Liver	....	2
Pharynx	....	....	1	Gall Bladder	....	2
Lungs	....	....	6	Intestine	....	5
Pancreas	....	....	1	Rectum	....	2
Parotid Gland	....	....	1	Stomach	....	10

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.

The Report of the Sanitary Inspector, which follows, deals with this section in detail.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

Samples of water taken for analysis from the Public Supply during 1937, show the following results :—

TABLE XIX.

(a) Chemical Character.

				<i>Expressed in Parts per 100,000</i>	
				<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Minimum</i>
Total Solids	....	....	....	33.0	31.0
Combined Chlorine	....	....	....	1.60	1.20
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates)	....	....	....	0.46	0.04
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites)	....	....	....	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	....	....	....	0.0007	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	....	....	....	0.0014	0.0005
Oxygen absorbed	....	....	....	0.024	0.004
Total Hardness	....	....	....	26.3	24.5

(b) Bacteriological Condition of the Water.

Samples of the water collected during 1937 from the Public Supply were examined bacteriologically and the results in respect of excretal and intestinal organisms were as follows :—

Bacillus Coli	....	....	Negative in 100 c.c. all samples
Bacillus Welchii	....	....	" " " " " "
Streptococci	....	....	Negative in 33 c.c. " "

The bacteriological condition of water supplies is of the greatest importance in respect to the health of the consumers. In all samples the water has proved of the highest standard of bacterial purity and in that respect suitable for human consumption and domestic purposes.

The standard aimed at in Public Water Supplies is :—

Bacterial Counts on Agar per 100 c.c.

at 37 degrees c.	10
at 20 degrees c.	100
Bacillus Coli absent in 100 c.c.	

The results of the samples taken during 1937 are :—

<i>Bacterial Counts on Agar per 100 c.c.</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Average</i>
at 37 degrees c.	7	1	3
at 20 degrees c.	8	4	5.2
Bacillus Coli absent in 100 c.c. in all samples.			

In 1937 arrangements were made for the taking of samples of water for analysis from the Public Supply twice monthly. The samples are taken by the Public Health Department Staff.

Drainage and Sewerage.

I am indebted to Mr. J. A. Parkinson, Borough Surveyor, for the following report :—

Foul Sewers have been laid in the following streets during the year :—

Bellfield Road.	Kendall's Close.
Castlefield Road.	Estate Road, Cock Lane.
Stanley Road.	Rupert Avenue.
Coningsby Road.	Hylton Road.
Marlow Hill.	Estate Road, Havenfield Estate.
	Colborne Road.

80 cesspits were abolished.

The number of new cesspits constructed during the year was 152.

Work was commenced in October on the Sewage Disposal Works Extension. When completed this work will comprise No. 7—100 ft diameter sprinkler beds, No. 6 humus tanks, No. 2 dosing tanks, No. 8 sludge digestion tanks (4 primary and 4 secondary), sludge drying beds, new pumping station and machinery, etc.

Schools.

The water supply of all the schools is from the main. The sanitary condition of the following schools is unsatisfactory :—

Booker, Sands, Desborough Road, Priory Road and Totteridge Road.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

A full account of this is given in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

TABLE XX.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections</i> (2)	<i>Written Notices</i> (3)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (4)
Factories (including <i>Factory Laundries</i>)	165	19	—
Workshops (including <i>Workshop Laundries</i>)	30	12	—
Workplaces (other than <i>Outworkers' premises</i>)	8	—	—
TOTAL	203	31	—

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—

<i>Particulars</i> (i)	<i>Number of Defects</i>			<i>No. of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted</i> (5)
	<i>Found</i> (2)	<i>Remedied</i> (3)	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i> (4)	
Want of Cleanliness	8	8	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	18	17	1	—
Sanitary accommodation :—				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	5	5	—	—
Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory & Workshops Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s.101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding Offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
Total	32	31	1	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1937

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
QUEEN VICTORIA ROAD,
HIGH WYCOMBE.

To the—

MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
BOROUGH OF CHEPPING WYCOMBE.

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honour to present to you my Thirty-second Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1937.

The Report again records the action taken in such matters as Housing, Food and Milk Supply, the condition of Factories, Workshops and Shops. On the question of Overcrowding, further investigation indicates that overcrowding conditions continue to correct themselves.

I again wish to record my appreciation of the kindness and consideration I have received at your hands during the year, and to express to all Members of my Staff my thanks for their continued support.

I am,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

L. CHADWICK,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

1. General (including Public Health and Housing Acts).

Total No. of Inspections and Re-inspections	....	21815
No. of Inspections under Public Health Acts	....	8469
" " " " Housing Acts	....	392
" " Re-inspections (General)	....	4941
" " Complaints received	....	315

2. Housing Nuisances.

Houses reported unfit for human habitation	....	4
Houses closed	....	4
Window frames repaired or renewed	....	173
Window cords renewed	....	289
Roofs repaired	....	159
Gutters cleansed, repaired or renewed	....	155
Paving repaired or provided	....	163
Grates repaired or replaced	....	108
Coppers repaired or rebuilt	....	50
Floors repaired or renewed	....	228
Rooms colourwashed or repapered	....	644
Defective plaster repaired	....	164
Defective brickwork repaired or replaced	....	166
Dampness abated	....	215
Insufficient water supply	....	11
Door Frames and Cills repaired or replaced	....	33
Other defects	....	368

3. Drains, W.Cs., Privies, Ashpits, etc.

Total defects found	....	613
Cesspools abolished	....	80
Drains cleared	....	72
Drains repaired or ventilated	....	34
Drains examined and tested	....	41
Sink gullies repaired or cleansed	....	34
Privies built, repaired or converted to W.Cs.	....	—
W.Cs. repaired	....	44
W.Cs. flushed	....	152
W.Cs. rebuilt	....	40
New W.C. pans provided	....	88
Inspection chambers built	....	21
Sinks provided	....	65
Miscellaneous	....	14

4. Slaughterhouses and Butchers' Shops.

No. on Register	....	7
" of Inspections of Slaughterhouses	....	1587
" " " " Butchers' shops	....	1144
" " Defects found	....	4
" " " remedied	....	4

5. Bakehouses.	
No. on Register	22
„ of Inspections of Bakehouses	33
„ „ Defects found	5
„ „ „ remedied	5
6. Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.	
No. of Inspections made	199
„ „ Defects found	10
„ „ „ remedied	10
7. Factories and Workshops.	
No. on Register	397
„ of Inspections of Factories	165
„ „ „ „ Workshops	30
„ „ Defects found	18
„ „ „ remedied	18
8. Water Supply.	
No. of Samples submitted	24
„ „ „ found to be polluted	7—1 suspicious
„ „ houses connected to public mains :—	
New houses	346
Old houses	35
„ „ Leakages reported to Water Department	4
9. Infectious Diseases.	
No. of Visits in connection with Notifications	87
„ „ Rooms fumigated	76
„ „ „ stripped and re-decorated	28
10. Various.	
Accumulations of refuse removed	11
Removal of animals improperly kept	2
Inspection of Van dwellings	14
„ „ Common Lodging houses	4
„ „ Schools	88
„ „ Fruit and Fish Shops	163
„ „ Ice Cream shops	42
„ „ Offensive Trades	20
„ „ Stable Premises	17
„ „ Grocers' Shops	52
„ „ Restaurants	45
„ „ Street Vendors' and Hawkers' carts	308
No. of Miscellaneous Visits	7062

The Notices served during the year under the various Statutes are summarised as follows :—

Letters and Intimation Notices	466
Statutory Notices under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930, to execute works	2
Statutory Notices under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, to execute works	91
Statutory Notices under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, time and place	11
Statutory Notices under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, time and place, Part of a Building	1
Notices of Intention to inspect Dwelling-houses under Section 157 of the Housing Act, 1936	359
Statutory Notices under Section 168 of the Housing Act, 1936, requisition for information	9
Statutory Notices under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to provide proper privy accommodation	27
Statutory Notices under Section 91 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to abate nuisances	2
Statutory Notices under Section 25 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, to provide paving to yards	41
Statutory Notices under Section 49 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, to provide sinks and drains	7
Statutory Notices under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to provide proper drainage	3
Statutory Notices under Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for insufficient closet accommodation	2
Statutory Notices under Section 45 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to repair defective closets	6
Statutory Notices under Section 56 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to provide paving to yards	11
Letters sent out (exclusive of above) from the Sanitary Department	764

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	633
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4940
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	392
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3987
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4

(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	277
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices.		
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	216
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.		
(a)	Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	94
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	52
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	100
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	83
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(c)	Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4
(d)	Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV., Overcrowding.		
(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	1
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	1
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	9

(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	....	....	....	....	—
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of over crowding relieved during the year	....	....	....	5
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases				39
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	....	....	....	....	—

Infectious Diseases and Disinfection.

The following is a summary of the Disinfection, etc., carried out during 1937 :—

<i>Disease, etc.</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>No. of Rooms</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>
Scarlet Fever	20	21	20
Diphtheria	13	13	13
Tuberculosis	20	23	20
Cancer	12	14	12
Para-typhoid	2	2	2
Scabies	3	3	3
Vermin.			
Council Houses	13	62	13
Private Houses	8	35	8

The following articles have been disinfected or destroyed :—

Disinfected	....	....	....	1324
Destroyed	....	....	....	122

Verminous Houses.

The problem of bed-bug infested premises is one that has to be faced by all Public Health Authorities. They have a special responsibility to see that the better conditions in which their tenants are re-housed are maintained. The private landlord must also face the problem. He cannot afford the loss of rent that verminous property entails. Public opinion will no longer tolerate verminous conditions as an unavoidable nuisance.

Disinfestation is carried out by the Department's own Staff. The methods employed are :—

- (1) For occupied houses or rooms—spraying with a proprietary insecticide ;
- (2) For bedding, etc.—Steam Disinfector ;
- (3) For Furniture, etc.—a fumigant containing sulphur base.

These methods have so far proved successful.

The action may be summarised as follows :—

- (a) Disinfection of Corporation Houses occupied or awaiting new tenants ;
- (b) Disinfection of other houses on complaint.

The law on the subject of vermin is set out in sections 83 to 86 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

(1) Where it appears to a local authority on the report of their Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector that any premises used for human habitation are verminous, the authority *shall* by notice to the owner or occupier require the disinfestation of the premises and may require amongst other things the removal of wallpaper and other coverings and the taking of such other steps as may be necessary for the purpose of destroying or removing vermin.

(2) On failure to comply with such notice the local authority may do the work and recover the cost and the owner or occupier is liable to a fine.

(3) Where the local authority decides that fumigation must be by gas, the local authority accepts full liability.

(4) Where verminous articles are cleansed, purified, disinfected or destroyed, the local authority accept full liability.

(5) The local authority has power to compel personal disinfestation of verminous persons at a cleansing station.

It is very commonly supposed that the powers and duties of the authority are confined to houses of the poorer classes. This is not so. Local authorities are given the fullest statutory power to cause or compel disinfestation of inhabited premises of all kinds.

Shops Act, 1934.

Premises inspected during 1937 :—

Shops inspected	....	....	....	232
Insufficient W.C. accommodation	....	....	....	36
Insanitary	..	..	....	18
Insufficient washing accommodation	....	....	....	16
Insanitary	..	..	....	2
Insufficient heating	....	....	....	19
.. lighting	....	....	....	—
.. ventilation	....	....	....	2
No messroom accommodation where meals taken	....	....	....	3

The following is a summary of work carried out under the Shops Act, 1934, during 1937 :—

W.Cs' provided	....	....	....	20
W.Cs. repaired or flushed	....	....	....	19
Washing accommodation provided	....	....	....	8
Additional heating	..	....	....	17
.. ventilation	..	....	....	3
Messroom accommodation	..	....	....	2

The requirements of the above Act are additional to, and do not replace the requirements of the Public Health or other Acts and apply to all shops as defined by the Act (*i.e.*, to wholesale shops and warehouses as well as to retail shops).

Ventilation.

(1) There must be provided suitable and sufficient means of ventilation, and suitable and sufficient ventilation must be maintained.

Temperature.

(2) There must be provided suitable and sufficient means to maintain a reasonable temperature, and a reasonable temperature must be maintained.

Lighting.

(3) There must be provided suitable and sufficient means of lighting, and every part of a shop must be kept suitably and sufficiently lighted.

Sanitary Conveniences and Washing Facilities.

In every shop (unless specially exempted) there must be provided and maintained for the use of persons employed in or about the shop :—

- (i) suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences ;
- (ii) suitable and sufficient washing facilities.

No exemptions have been granted during the year.

A complete register of all premises coming within the Act is being compiled.

Milk Supply.

The following is a summary of the particulars as recorded in the Registers at the end of December, 1937 :—

Retailers with Dairy only (in the Borough)	....	....	24
" " " " (outside the Borough)	....	....	11
Retailers without Dairy (in the Borough)	....	....	9
Retailers and Producers (in the Borough)	....	....	9
" " " (outside the Borough)	....	....	11
Wholesale Producers	....	....	5

During the year the names and addresses of Six Retailers and Cowkeepers were removed from the Register as they had given up business.

The names and addresses of Eight Retail Purveyors and Two Cowkeepers were added to the Register.

Each of the premises within the Borough have been periodically inspected and their general condition found to be fairly clean and satisfactory.

In accordance with Article 6 (4) of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, a list of all Cowkeepers in the Borough is sent to the Bucks County Council, a list as per the Councils' Register of all Wholesale and Retail Purveyors of milk in the Borough is also sent to the Secretary of the Office of Trade Boards.

Tuberculosis (in Cattle) Order, 1925.

Sixteen samples of milk were taken for biological examination. All were negative.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

Licences granted by the Town Council under the above order are :—

Pasteurised one
 Tuberculin Tested (Bottling) one
 Tuberculin Tested supplemental two

Most of the milk produced outside the Borough and retailed within is now "accredited" which designation takes the place of "Grade A."

TABLE I.

Bacteriological Examination of Designated Milks.

No.	Date	Designation	Methylene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test	Coliform Test	Bacteria per c.c.
1	12- 1-37	Pasteurised	—	Satisfactory	—	7,230
2	do.	Tuberculin Tested	Satisfactory	—	Satisfactory	—
3	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	—
4	do.	Accredited	do.	—	—	—
5	15- 2-37	Pasteurised	—	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	—
6	do.	Tuberculin Tested	Satisfactory	—	do.	—
7	do.	Accredited	do.	—	do.	—
8	15- 3-37	Pasteurised	—	Satisfactory	—	—
9	do.	Tuberculin Tested	Satisfactory	—	Satisfactory	—
10	do.	Accredited	do.	—	do.	—
11	12- 4-37	Tuberculin Tested	do.	—	do.	—
12	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	—
13	4- 5-37	do.	do.	—	do.	—
14	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	—
15	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	—
16	do.	Accredited	do.	—	do.	—
17	25- 5-37	Tuberculin Tested	do.	—	do.	—
18	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	—
19	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	—
20	do.	Pasteurised	—	Satisfactory	—	16,066
21	7- 6-37	do.	—	do.	—	—
22	do.	do.	—	do.	—	16,400
23	do.	Tuberculin Tested	Satisfactory	—	Satisfactory	—
24	14- 7-37	Pasteurised	—	Not satisfcty	—	410,000
25	20- 7-37	do.	—	Satisfactory	—	14,960
26	31- 8-37	do.	—	do.	—	—
27	do.	Tuberculin Tested	Satisfactory	—	Satisfactory	3,530
28	do.	Accredited	do.	—	do.	5,660
29	28-10-37	Pasteurised	—	Satisfactory	—	—
30	do.	do.	—	do.	—	—
31	do.	Tuberculin Tested	Satisfactory	—	Satisfactory	15,330
32	do.	Accredited	do.	—	do.	3,430
33	29-11-37	Pasteurised	—	Satisfactory	—	—
34	do.	do.	—	do.	—	—
35	do.	Accredited	Satisfactory	—	Satisfactory	4,500
36	do.	Tuberculin Tested	do.	—	do.	3,560
37	6-12-37	Pasteurised	—	Satisfactory	—	—
38	do.	Tuberculin Tested	Satisfactory	—	Satisfactory	—

Food Inspection.

The record of food condemned as set out in the following tables, indicates a considerable amount of effective work. 1,587 visits were paid to the 7 slaughterhouses or 226 visits to each slaughterhouse.

TABLE II.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	566	78	450	2264	5353
Number inspected	518	74	410	2178	3803
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcases con- demned	—	1	1	2	8
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	58	13	10	23	24
Percentage of the number inspected with disease other than tuberculosis....	11.1%	17.5%	2.4%	1.1%	.8%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases con- demned	1	2	1	—	18
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	80	10	8	—	248
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	15.6%	16.2%	2.19%	—	6.9%

Magisterial Orders obtained 17

TABLE III.

All Diseased Conditions.

ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

	Heads	Tongues	Lungs	Hearts	Skirts	Livers	Spleens	Tripes	Cauls	Intestines	Messenteries	Kidneys	Udders	Uteri	Bones	TOTALS
Abscess ...	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Actinomycosis ...	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Cirrhosis ...	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Decomposition ...	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Distomum Hepaticum	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
Dropsy ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	13
Emaciation ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	11
Erysipelas ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	11
Fever ...	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	2	2	7	7	7	-	-	7	81
Inflammation ...	-	-	2	1	-	3	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	11
John's Disease ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	13
Nephritis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	12
Pericarditis ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pleurisy ...	3	-	6	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Pneumonia ...	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pyæmia ...	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Septicæmia ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	11
Strongilosis ...	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Tenuicollis ...	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Tuberculosis ...	199	33	79	61	29	73	26	13	11	48	55	28	5	5	12	677
Totals ...	219	50	106	87	43	227	41	18	16	63	68	42	5	5	25	1015

TABLE IV.

Weights of Condemned Meat and Offal.

	1937 lbs.	1936 lbs.	1935 lbs.	1934 lbs.	1933 lbs.	1932 lbs.	1931 lbs.	1930 lbs.
Beef and Veal ...	7319½	5761	6077½	4640½	3667	4027	5646	5125½
Mutton ...	115	174	116¼	306½	400½	706	508¼	442
Pork & Pigmeat	3853	6453	4873	6506	7044½	6045½	6951¼	5577
Offal ...	4295½	4121½	4348½	8434¼	8517½	8502	6935¼	6943½
Totals ...	15583	16509½	15415¼	19887¼	19629½	19280½	20040¾	18088

Butchers Shops and Stalls, etc.

There are forty-one butchers shops and two market stalls in the district, all of which have been periodically inspected and found to be in a fairly clean and satisfactory condition. A refrigerator or other cold storage is also provided at each shop.

The following foodstuffs on examination found unfit for human food, were surrendered and destroyed :—

- 9 tins Bricket Beef.
- 4 tins Ox Tongue.
- 9 tins Corned Beef.
- 12 Rabbits.
- 1 Hen Pheasant.
- 1 tin Blackberries.
- 40 doz. Eggs.

There appears to be an established custom of obtaining eggs which have been in incubators for several days and proved sterile, then disposing of them in various ways to the general public. The consignment of eggs condemned during the year were of this description and were unfit for food and stinking. They were sold by auction at the Cattle Market and the person responsible has not been traced. Undoubtedly a false name was used for the purpose. It has not been possible to take the appropriate action.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Six new licences to slaughter animals in Slaughter houses were granted during the year, and two licences were renewed. No breach of the Act or bye-laws dealing with humane slaughtering was noted during the year.

Slaughterhouses.

The position and number of slaughter-houses on the Register is shown as follows :—

				<i>December, 1937</i>
Registered	....	....	....	1
Licensed	....	....	....	6

One application was made for the transfer of a licence to use certain premises as a slaughter-house. This was agreed to. All licences are annual.

Legal Proceedings.

<i>Acts, Bye-laws, or Regulations under which Proceedings were taken</i>	<i>Default or Offence</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Fines</i> £ s. d.	<i>Costs</i> £ s. d.
Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928	Sale of Ground Ginger	Dismissed under First Offenders Act	—	1 1 0
Ditto	Sale of Adul- terated Milk	Conviction	5 0 0	2 2 0

Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

As Sampling Officer I submitted the following samples for analysis with the results shown in the following table :—

TABLE V.

Article	Formal Sample	Result	Informal Sample	Result	Total
Milk	48	45 Genuine 3 Not genuine	100	78 Genuine 22 Not genuine	148
Sausages	5	5 Genuine	1	1 Genuine	6
Brawn ... ..	...	...	5	5 Genuine	5
Ground Ginger ...	4	3 Genuine 1 Not genuine	...	...	4
Preserved Fruit ...	4	4 Genuine	1	1 Genuine	5
Tinned Salmon ...	...	...	4	4 Genuine	4
Lard	3	3 Genuine	1	1 Genuine	4
Vinegar	3	2 Genuine 1 Not genuine	...	...	3
Strawberry Jam ...	2	1 Genuine 1 Not genuine	1	1 Genuine	3
Butter	2	2 Genuine	1	1 Genuine	3
Powdered Borax ...	...	...	1	1 Genuine	1
Shortening ... ..	...	...	1	1 Genuine	1
Margarine	1	1 Genuine	...	...	1
Luncheon Sausage ...	1	1 Genuine	...	...	1
Saveloys	1	1 Genuine	...	...	1
White Pepper	1	1 Genuine	...	...	1
Cream	1	1 Genuine	1	1 Genuine	2
Linseed Meal ... ..	...	...	1	1 Genuine	1
Grape Fruit Squash ...	...	...	1	1 Genuine	1
Soylilk (Filling) ...	...	...	1	1 Genuine	1
Shredded Suet	1	1 Not genuine	...	...	1
Iodine	1	1 Not genuine	...	...	1
Prawns ... ..	...	...	1	1 Genuine	1
Salmon & Tomato Paste ...	...	...	1	1 Genuine	1
Lobster Paste ... ..	...	...	1	1 Genuine	1
Fillets of Anchovy in Olive Oil ... ..	...	...	1	1 Genuine	1
Sardines ... ..	...	...	1	1 Genuine	1
Salad Cream ... ..	...	...	1	1 Genuine	1
Malted Milk ... ..	...	...	1	1 Genuine	1
Ginger Wine (Essence) ...	...	...	1	1 Genuine	1
Sage & Onion Pork Stuffing ... ..	...	...	1	1 Genuine	1
<hr/>					
	78	70 Genuine 8 Not genuine	129	107 Genuine 22 Not genuine	207
<hr/>					

The proportion of Samples (Formal and Informal) per 1,000 of the estimated population (33,650) was 6.1.

Of the 100 informal samples of milk which were tested in the office it was found that :—

18 were deficient in Butter-fats.

4 were deficient in Non-fatty solids.

Cautions were issued in each case.

Overcrowding Survey.

Since the original Survey of working-class houses was completed in 1936 a continuing Survey has been maintained. This investigation continues to show a marked improvement in housing conditions.

There is one outstanding consideration to be observed in realising the nature and extent of overcrowding. The standard adopted in assessing overcrowding is not high in that living rooms are included in the accommodation to be used.

Certificates of "permitted numbers" which numbers must be inserted in the Rent Books have been issued in respect of 2,378 houses, the number of Certificates issued being 60.

Housing Act, 1936, Section 62 (1) provides as follows :—

"As from the expiration of six months from the appointed day, every rent book or similar document used in relation to a dwelling-house by or on behalf of the landlord thereof shall contain a summary in the prescribed form of the provisions of sections fifty-eight, fifty-nine and sixty-one of this Act and a statement of the permitted number of persons in relation to the house, and if any such book or document not containing such summary and statement as aforesaid is used by or on behalf of the landlord, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds. An occupier of a dwelling-house who is required by an officer of the local authority duly authorised in that behalf to produce for inspection by the authority any rent book or similar document which is being used in relation to the house and is in the custody of the occupier or under his control shall, on being so required as aforesaid or within seven days thereafter, produce any such book or document to the officer or at the offices of the authority, and if he fails so to do he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two pounds."

It will be necessary for some action to be taken in order that the above provisions should be carried out.

TABLE VI.

Synopsis of Inspection under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, for the year 1937.

Situation of Houses	No. of Houses	External				Water Supply	Closet Accom.	Drain- age	Yard Paving		Out- Houses		Dampness				Gutters		General Conditions														
		Walls		Roof					Good	Moderate	Bad	Good	Moderate	Bad	Ground Floors		Walls		Good	Moderate	Bad	Good	Moderate	Bad									
		Good	Moderate	Bad	Moderate	None	Moderate	Bad							None	Moderate	Bad																
Abbey Barn Road ...	29	5	22	2	3	24	2	27	2	27	2	20	6	14	5	10	12	2	7	17	4	8	25	2	2	3	24	2	5	18	6		
Beech Road ...	9	-	9	-	-	8	1	9	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	3	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	8	-	1	8	-	
Cock Lane ...	26	15	10	1	18	6	2	26	-	13	1	12	10	-	22	-	4	20	4	2	16	10	-	4	22	-	4	20	4	2	16	10	-
Easton Street ...	8	8	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	8	-	8	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	2	5	1	2	5	1	2	5	1	-	3	5	-	
Ford Street ...	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	-	
Herbert Road	15	12	3	-	15	-	-	15	-	14	1	15	-	14	1	-	12	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	-
Kingsmead Road	17	1	4	12	2	6	9	16	1	11	-	6	2	12	3	12	2	3	7	-	5	3	9	7	3	7	2	3	12	2	14	1	
Kings Square ...	3	1	2	-	1	2	-	3	-	1	-	2	1	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	2	
London Road	196	105	57	34	148	27	21	187	9	143	21	32	157	39	-	141	24	31	20	7	6	151	11	34	169	11	16	110	38	48	112	73	11
Micklefield Road	74	66	5	3	73	1	-	74	-	72	1	1	69	5	-	66	4	4	33	-	1	73	-	1	70	2	2	72	1	1	70	4	-
Miscellaneous ...	11	-	10	1	1	7	3	11	-	2	2	7	5	4	2	2	2	7	-	4	2	4	-	7	2	1	8	2	3	6	-	9	2
TOTALS	392	215	123	54	271	82	39	380	12	312	27	53	299	82	11	281	40	71	108	14	16	302	23	67	325	24	43	227	92	73	227	143	22

Rag Flock Acts, 1911-1928.

One would not hesitate to state that extreme cleanliness in bedding and upholstery are essential requirements towards the promotion of a healthy community.

The only legislation in this country ensuring hygienic purity in any filling material of this character is contained in the above named Acts.

Action with respect to dirty Rag Flock is limited to the period *before* it forms part of an article. Once enclosed in a mattress no action can be taken whatever the state of the filling may be.

The Amendment Act of 1928 defines "Rag Flock as Flock produced wholly or partly by tearing up woven, knitted or felted materials whether old or new, but *does not* include flock obtained wholly in the processes of the scouring and finishing of newly woven, or newly knitted or newly felted fabrics."

The average chlorine content of the samples of Rag Flock taken during the year was 3.6 parts per 100,000 parts of Flock.

The samples referred to on Table VII. as being below the prescribed standard were samples of a material much used for upholstery and known as "Jute Wadding." This material if made wholly from Jute waste or Thread waste—as the law stands at present—does not come within the scope of the Rag Flock Acts and need not be washed. If produced partially from materials known as sacking, bagging or hessian, it is Rag Flock and must conform to the prescribed standard of cleanliness. There is no doubt in my mind that certain manufacturers are making large quantities of wadding from old sacking which has not been washed.

The tearing machines used for making this wadding have reached such a high state of perfection, it is in most cases impossible to find any evidence of a fabric, and to definitely distinguish whether the wadding is made from a fabric or from waste thread. The only efficient way of stopping this practice is for the sampling to be done at the place of manufacture. Existing legislation does not appear to be sufficient to deal with the various materials used for bedding and general upholstery.

Provision should be made for:—

- (1) A more extended definition of Rag Flock to include material made from yarn, twine or rope ;
- (2) Registration of all premises where Flock is made ;
- (3) Increased Penalties ;
- (4) Extension of the Acts to cover materials used for filling beds and general upholstery ;
- (5) Power to inspect books, etc., to ascertain source of materials used.

The present unsatisfactory condition of things would be much improved if the existing Acts were strictly enforced by all Local Authorities, particularly those in whose district Rag Flock is made.

TABLE VII.

1937.

No. of <i>Rag Flock Factories</i>	<i>Approximate No. of users or dealers</i>	No. of <i>Samples taken</i>	No. below <i>Pre- scribed Standard</i>	<i>Action taken</i>		<i>Result</i>
				<i>Number Cautioned</i>	<i>Number Prosecuted</i>	
1	114	54	3	—	—	—

Merchandise Marks Act, 1936, and Associated Orders.

This Act as its name implies was passed to protect the Home Market in that certain articles of food produced in foreign countries should be sold in such a manner as not to lead the Public to think they are produced in the United Kingdom.

Orders in Council have been made in respect to the following :—

Raw Tomatoes.	Butter.
Eggs in Shell.	Foreign or Chilled Salmon.
Fresh Apples.	Bacon and Ham.
Currants, Sultanas and Raisins.	Maize Starch.
Dried Eggs.	Dead Poultry.
Oat Products.	Butchers Meat.
Honey.	Salt.
	Malt Products.

During the year the following details will show how the Orders have operated :—

<i>Inspections to Traders</i>	<i>Articles Purchased</i>	<i>Cautions (Written or Verbal)</i>
523	4	15

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

No premises whereon Artificial Cream is manufactured or sold are registered within the Borough.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923-1927.

These Regulations are being observed by the traders.

Dried Milk Regulations, 1923-1927.

The regulations with regard to Dried Milk are complied with.

Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1925-1927.

These Regulations are complied with. No case of insufficient or improper marking was discovered during the year. All food samples submitted to the Public Analyst are examined for preservatives.

Offensive Trades.

Fried Fish Shops still continue the largest number of offensive trades in the Borough. There is a decrease of one, the number now on the Register being 15.

Declared by Local Authority Fish Friers (15)
confirmed by Local Authority .

Specified in Section 107,
Public Health Act, 1936 ... Fellmonger (1) Tripe Boiler (1)

Declared by Local Author-
ity, confirmed by Local
Authority (in accordance
with Section 5) Public
Health Acts Amendment
Act, 1907 Fish Friers (15)

One business of Fish Frier was removed from the Register on account of unsuitable methods and plant.

One application for transfer of licence was granted.

Factories (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act.

One application was made for a Certificate under the above Act and after analysis of the water had been proved satisfactory a certificate was granted.

Theatre, Cinemas and the Celluloid and Cinematograph Act, 1922.

Periodical inspections have been made of the cinemas in the Borough and their general condition found fairly satisfactory.

Rats & Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

A careful watch is kept by men employed in the cleaning of sewers for signs of rat infestation, and the sewers, manholes, etc., are treated with a phosphorous poison. Advice is given in all cases of complaint, including (a) the examination of floor spaces, tracing of rat burrows, and the remedying of defects in the drainage systems; (b) the sealing of holes in walls, floors, etc., and broken air vents; (c) guarding of cellar windows, etc.; and (d) protection of door bases with sheet metal or other suitable materials.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.

Common Lodging Houses.

The new Public Health Act substantially re-enacts the provisions of previous legislation with the important addition that all lodging houses and their keepers must register at intervals not exceeding thirteen months. This provision would enable local authorities to refuse registration in any case where such procedure is deemed advisable.

The number of visits paid to these premises during the year was 4. No serious breach of the bye-laws was found in any case. It is found as a fact the lodging houses are less resorted to than in former years.

Caravans.

These are inspected periodically and all have water supply and sanitary accommodation available. No case of infectious disease was notified from any van and no serious nuisance reported.

Smoke Nuisances.

Sixteen 30-minute observations were made during the year. The Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, is now replaced by Sections 101-106 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ON THE

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Staff.

In previous years two Health Visitors performed all the Maternity and Child Welfare work in the Borough. This year saw the amalgamation of the two Health Visitors and the two School Nurses to become four Health Visitor-School Nurses. This step should lead to more efficient working in future.

HEALTH VISITING.

The number of visits paid during the year by the Health Visitors is as follows :—

(a) To expectant Mothers	....	....	First Visits	148
			Total „	256
(b) To children under 1 year	....	....	First „	530
			Total „	2894
(c) To children between 1-5 years	....	....	Total „	6273

Infant Welfare Centres.

Three Centres were held as formerly.

The following table shows the record of work done for the year at each centre :—

Centre	FIRST VISITS		RE-VISITS		Total Visits	Average Number per Session
	Under 1 year	Over 1 year	Under 1 year	Over 1 year		
High Wycombe ...	264	122	3870	4849	9105	92
West Wycombe ...	33	15	201	469	718	31
Sands ...	36	39	222	402	699	30
Totals ...	333	176	4293	5720	10522	53

The total attendance represents an increase of 608 over the previous year.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Services.

	<i>Ante-Natal</i>	<i>Post-Natal</i>
(a) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council	3	3
(b) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by voluntary Associations	1	1
(c) Total number of attendances at all Clinics during the year	772	150
(d) Total number of women who attended at the Clinics during the year	278	98
(e) Percentage of notified births represented by the total number of women shown under (d)	46	16

Supply of Milk to Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children (Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918).

At the Centres free milk or milk at reduced cost is supplied as formerly. The total cost to the Corporation for this service during 1937 was £21 4s. 8d.

Voluntary Workers.

The good work which the ladies perform from week to week at the Centres continues to deserve the highest praise.

Infant Life Protection.

The administration of Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by Part V. of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, continued to be done satisfactorily.

Number of persons on the Register who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year	23
Number of children on the Register :—	
(a) at the beginning of the year	23
(b) at the end of the year	26

No children died during the year, and no proceedings were necessary.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

ON THE

Medical Inspection of School Children for 1937

Staff.

Miss E. F. Edmunds commenced duty as Health Visitor-School Nurse on 1st October *vice* Miss Stothert resigned. Otherwise the Staff is the same as last year.

Mill End Senior School was opened at Whitsun, making the number of Schools in the Borough 13. The average attendances for 1937 was 3,557.

Co-ordination.

During the year the School Ophthalmic Service was offered to pre-school children so that Squint could be treated at as early an age as possible. Health Visiting and School Nursing was made a combined post, so that one Nurse now supervises the health of the mother with her unborn child, the infant and pre-school child, and the same child until it reaches school leaving age.

School Hygiene.

The Sanitary condition of the following schools is still unsatisfactory : Booker, Sands, Desborough Road, Priory Road and Totteridge Road.

In an attempt to get the best results as regard freedom from dust in schools, the relative merits of dust-allaying powder and Floor Oil are being listed this year. It is hoped to come to a decision as to which is best in the near future.

Medical Inspection.

Routine examinations of the school children were carried out as in former years.

The number of children examined during the year was —
AT SCHOOLS :

AT SCHOOLS :					
Routines	{	Entrants	....	....	383
		Intermediate	....	....	411
		Leavers	....	....	356
					<hr/>
					1150
Specials	....	....	....	....	568
Re-inspections	....	....	....	....	765
AT INSPECTION CLINIC :					
Specials	....	....	....	....	682
Re-inspections	....	....	....	....	476
					<hr/>
Grand Total	....	....	....	....	3641

This represents an increase of 100 from the previous year.

Of the 1,150 children examined in the three Routine Groups, 92 or 8% were found to be suffering from one or more defects requiring treatment—the same percentage as last year. 50 cases were kept under observation for various reasons.

Of the 568 children who were examined as “special” cases at school, that is who were brought forward either by the Head Teachers or by the parents themselves during the course of the Routine Medical Inspection, 158 or 28% were found to require treatment; and 43 were kept under observation.

At the School Clinic, 682 children were brought by their parents for advice, either as to whether the child was suffering from an abnormal condition sufficiently acute to require the attention of the family doctor, or for treatment for any of the defects which could be treated under the Scheme of the Education Committee. The two weekly sessions at the School Clinic provide a valuable means whereby parents do not require to wait until a school visit by the School Medical Officer is due, thus enabling advice to be given in the incipient stages of disease.

FINDINGS OF ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Malnutrition.

Four cases of malnutrition were found at routine examination, the same number as last year. It was gratifying to note that none of these cases were due to lack of sufficient food in itself.

14.3% of the children examined were found to be slightly subnormal in nutrition, a decrease of 3.2% from the previous year.

Uncleanliness.

13,814 examinations were made by the School Nurses. 102 individual children were found to be verminous, a decrease of 18 from the previous year. 14 children were cleansed by the Nurses at the School Clinic. Live vermin are fortunately rare, and in

many of the cases where nits have been noted, it is found that the mother suffers from an anxiety complex due either to a large family, or to her own lack of a good heredity or up-bringing.

Dirt either of body or of clothing, is seen only very infrequently at schools.

Minor Ailments.

During the year 1,083 cases were treated at the School Clinic by the Nurses (see Table IV. page 62) an increase of 116 from the previous year. The number of cases treated continues to increase from year to year. Many of them unfortunately receive little or no treatment at home. The objective the Education Committee had in view in providing this service in the Borough was not only to ensure that such cases would receive treatment, but also that the parents would be shown how they should be treated in the home. That is to say the Minor Ailments Clinic is not so much a Free Dispensary as an Educational Clinic. I would recommend that some method should be evolved of making parents more alive to their own obligations with regard to the treatment of minor ailments in their children, either by notification or by instituting a small charge for treatment.

Diseases of the Skin.

One case of ringworm of the scalp, and 4 affecting the body were noted during the year. Impetigo showed an increase from 46 cases in the previous year to 58 cases in the current year. 5 cases of scabies were treated. I would recommend that greater attention should be paid to the question of the supply of clean towels in the Schools.

Visual Defects and External Eye Conditions.

In the Routine and Special Inspections at Schools, 68 children were found to be suffering from visual defects requiring treatment, in addition to 14 special cases found at the School Clinic. These were referred to the School Ophthalmic Surgeon. Glasses were presented by him in 65 cases. 212 children who had previously been presented with glasses were re-inspected, and 79 had their glasses changed. Three children were sent to the London Eye Hospital for treatment. Cases of External Eye Disease found at the Routine and Special School Examinations to require treatment numbered 10 compared with 12 for the previous year.

Nose and Throat Defects.

At the School Inspections 40 cases of diseases tonsils and (or) adenoids were found requiring treatment, and 23 were kept under observation. 51 Nose and Throat Operations were performed at the School Clinic under the Education Authority's Scheme, and 10 privately. 5 cases received other forms of treatment by private practitioners.

Ear Diseases and Defective Hearing.

One case of marked defective hearing was discovered at the School Inspections, and 9 cases of Otitis Media with no obvious impairment of hearing. All of these received treatment at the School Clinic or by their own doctor. In addition 15 cases were brought to the Clinic by their parents. Two cases of chronic discharging ears were referred to Hospital for operation.

Heart and Circulation.

Three cases of organic heart disease were referred for treatment. Two of these cases were complications of Chorea and one of Rheumatic Fever. Children with heart disease are not allowed to take part in physical exercises at school. One case of Anæmia was referred for treatment. This total is the same as last year.

Lung Conditions.

Two cases of Bronchitis, one of Asthma, and four of Bronchial Catarrh were found at the School Inspections, and referred for treatment.

Tuberculosis.

Two cases of suspected Respiratory Tuberculosis were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer. They were fortunately found by him to be free from active infection. Three cases of glandular infection were similarly dealt with.

Mentally Defective Children.

Five children were found to be mentally defective, but educable. They were admitted to the Special Day School for Educable Mentally Defective children. The Special School had 20 children in attendance at the beginning of the year. During the year 6 children were removed from the school, two being notified to the County as Ineducable Mentally Defectives; 3 left the district, and one on reaching 16 years of age.

Children with Crippling Defects.

Four cases of early rickets with consequent defective health were found, and four cases of other crippling defects were referred to the Orthopædic Surgeon. Four cases were admitted to the Orthopædic Hospital at Headington, Oxford, under the Education Authority's Scheme.

Control of Infectious Disease.

Measles, Whooping Cough, and Mumps were responsible for a large number of absences from school, and during the year it was decided to institute a system of home visiting of all school notifications of infectious disease by the Health Visitors.

Co-operation of Parents, Teachers, School Attendance Officer and Voluntary Bodies.

75% of parents attended at the Routine Inspections. It is worthy of comment that in no case where treatment was advised did the parents neglect to have the treatment carried out. The teachers have consistently given freely of their time in the interests of the health of the children.

Parents' Payments.

The amounts collected during the year were :—

	£	s.	d.
For Dental Treatment	100	11	9
„ Spectacles	2	4	8
„ Tonsils and Adenoids Operations	23	0	0
„ Institutional Treatment, Open-air Schools, etc.	93	10	11
	<hr/>		
	£219	7	4
	<hr/>		

Report of the School Dental Service.

I am indebted to Miss H. Sherry, L.D.S., School Dental Officer, for the following report on the work of the School Dental Service during the year :—

“ I have pleasure in submitting my First Annual Report on the work done in the Dental Department during the year ending, 31st December, 1937. 2,984 children were inspected, and 1,886 or 63%, were found to require treatment. Of these 1,500 received complete treatment, an increase of 493 on the previous year. The number of attendances for treatment was 4,995 compared with 1,717 for the previous year. Extractions totalled 2,617 compared with 2,604 in 1936, and fillings increased from 1,386 in 1936 to 1,695 in 1937.

The percentage receiving treatment was 79, compared with 55.9 in 1936 and 32.1 in 1935. During the year all schools (with the exception of Mill End Road Senior Boys) were examined.

Many parents object to fillings, even of permanent teeth, though they readily consent to extractions. However, much time has been spent in persuading the parents that the correct treatment is saving teeth, not extracting them, and I am glad to report that many are already responding. There is no need for any child to feel pain when having a tooth filled, because it is always one's custom to put a soothing dressing in any sensitive tooth prior to doing the real filling. In the case of the front teeth (incisors) this frequently necessitates several dressings. This may seem, at first sight, to be a waste of time, but to those who have never had a tooth filled and dread fillings, it means confidence gained and greater willingness for further treatment.

Now that a full-time dental appointment has been made, the policy of refusing treatment for casual patients is better than to interrupt the regular routine work by giving treatment just to relieve toothache. The idea of waiting until toothache occurs is the chief cause of a ruined dentition, and as there are now enough patients willing to accept treatment regularly, it is wiser to devote the whole time to them, and to neglect those who refuse treatment or who only attend when in pain.

During 1937 provision was made for the dental treatment of the pre-school child, and 71 cases referred by the Medical Officer of Health were treated at the Dental Clinic. In this way it is hoped to improve the dental condition of the 5 year old entrants to school.

I have been much impressed with the co-operation I have received from the Head Teachers, and the interest they have taken in the Clinic.

A complete scheme for the inspection and treatment of all Elementary School Children in the Borough is now in operation, and in future all entrants to the Royal Grammar, Technical and High Schools will be certified free from dental defects."

Report on the Mill End Senior School Canteen.

Period ending 31st December, 1937.

The Canteen was opened on Monday, September 6th, 1937, when 143 children were provided with a mid-day meal. By Monday, October 11th, as a result of the introduction of a second sitting, made possible by the installation of additional equipment and the engagement of additional kitchen staff, 305 children were able to have a hot dinner at school.

From the opening of the Canteen to the end of the Christmas Term nearly 4,000 meals were served. Each dinner consisted of at least two courses. Care was taken to obtain a balanced diet, the food being varied from day to day and according to the season.

His Majesty's Inspectors and members of the Borough of Chepping Wycombe Education Committee have visited the school during the serving of meals and have expressed their complete satisfaction with the arrangements.

The success of the canteen would not have been possible without the co-operation of the members of the staffs of both departments, as the supervision of children, before, during and after meals, the finances of the Canteen, and the general management involve much thought and time.

CHILDREN'S CARE COMMITTEE.

Miss Read, the Secretary of the above Committee, has supplied the following information with regard to her visits during the year :—

Number of cases referred to the Committee for Treatment during 1937	....	....	....	....	....	359
Brought forward to arrange for treatment from 1936						17
						<hr/> 376

Analysis of Cases.

Treatment for Defective Vision arranged	....	....	297
Operations at Clinic for Tonsils and Adenoids	....		52
Referred to Central Aid Society, Convalescent and Dental Treatment	....	....	5
Left the Town	....	....	1
Parents promising to arrange Treatment	....	....	9
Parents who wish Treatment postponed	....	....	4
Cases under consideration or awaiting Treatment	....		8
			<hr/> 376
Dental Treatment (Fees assessed and collected)	....		<hr/>921

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.

Year ended 31st December, 1937.

TABLE I.

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Entrants	....	....	....	....	....	....	383
Intermediates	....	....	....	....	....	....	411
Leavers	....	....	....	....	....	....	356
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	1150
Number of other Routine Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Grand Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	1150

OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	....	....	....	....	568
Number of Re-Inspections	....	....	....	....	743
Total	....	....	....	....	1311

TABLE II.

CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Group				For defective conditions re- vision (exclud- ing squint)	For all other conditions re- corded in Table II A	Total
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)
ENTRANTS	....	....	....	3	29	32
INTERMEDIATES	....	....	...	13	24	37
LEAVERS	....	....	....	14	9	23
TOTAL (PRESCRIBED GROUPS)	....	....	....	30	62	92
OTHER ROUTINE INSPECTIONS	....	....	....	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	....	....	....	30	62	92

TABLE IIa.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

<i>Defect or Disease</i>	<i>Routine Inspections</i>		<i>Special inspections</i>	
	<i>No. of Defects</i>		<i>No. of Defects</i>	
	<i>Requiring Treatment</i>	<i>Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment</i>	<i>Requiring Treatment</i>	<i>Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
SKIN :				
(1) Ringworm, Scalp	—	—	1	—
(2) „ Body	2	—	2	—
(3) Scabies	—	—	2	—
(4) Impetigo	2	—	5	—
(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	—	—	1	2
TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5) ...	4	—	11	2
EYE :				
(6) Blepharitis	2	—	2	—
(7) Conjunctivitis	1	—	1	—
(8) Keratitis	—	—	—	—
(9) Corneal Opacities	—	—	2	—
(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	—	—	2	3
TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10) ...	3	—	7	3
(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	30	25	28	9
(12) Squint	7	—	3	—
EAR :				
(13) Defective Hearing	—	—	1	—
(14) Otitis Media	3	—	6	—
(15) Other Ear Diseases	—	2	1	—
NOSE AND THROAT :				
(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only ...	3	6	4	8
(17) Adenoids only	1	—	2	—
(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	15	2	14	7
(19) Other Conditions	1	—	—	—
(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	—	—	5	—
(21) Defective Speech	—	—	1	—

TABLE II A.—*continued.*

<i>Defect or Disease</i>	<i>Routine Inspections</i>		<i>Special Inspections</i>	
	<i>No. of Defects</i>		<i>No. of Defects</i>	
	<i>Requiring Treatment</i>	<i>Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment</i>	<i>Requiring Treatment</i>	<i>Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
HEART AND CIRCULATION :				
HEART DISEASE :				
(22) Organic	2	3	1	2
(23) Functional	—	5	—	3
(24) Anæmia	1	—	1	—
LUNGS :				
(25) Bronchitis	—	—	2	—
(26) Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	2	2	3	6
TUBERCULOSIS :				
PULMONARY :				
(27) Definite	—	—	—	—
(28) Suspected	—	—	2	—
NON-PULMONARY :				
(29) Glands	1	—	2	—
(30) Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—
(31) Skin	—	—	—	—
(32) Other Forms	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32)...	1	—	2	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM :				
(33) Epilepsy	—	—	2	—
(34) Chorea	—	—	3	—
(35) Other Conditions	—	—	4	—
DEFORMITIES :				
(36) Rickets	2	—	2	—
(37) Spinal Curvature	—	—	1	—
(38) Other Forms	—	5	4	3
(39) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)	17	—	48	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF DEFECTS ...	92	50	158	43

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED

DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>No. of Children Inspected</i>	<i>A (Excellent)</i>		<i>B (Normal)</i>		<i>C (Slightly subnormal)</i>		<i>D (Bad)</i>	
		<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Entrants	383	42	11.0	283	73.9	56	14.6	2	.5
Intermediates	411	56	13.6	290	70.6	63	15.3	2	.5
Leavers	356	69	19.4	242	68.0	45	12.6	—	—
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1150	167	14.5	815	70.9	164	14.3	4	.3

TABLE III.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

BLIND CHILDREN.

<i>At Certified Schools for the Blind</i>	<i>At Public Elementary Schools</i>	<i>At other Institutions</i>	<i>At no School or Institution</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	—	—	—	1

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

<i>At Certified Schools for the Blind</i>	<i>At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted</i>	<i>At Public Elementary Schools</i>	<i>At other Institutions</i>	<i>At no School or Institution</i>	<i>Total</i>
—	1	—	—	1	2

DEAF CHILDREN.

<i>At Certified Schools for the Deaf</i>	<i>At Public Elementary Schools</i>	<i>At other Institutions</i>	<i>At no School or Institution</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	—	—	1	2

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

<i>At Certified Schools for the Deaf</i>	<i>At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf</i>	<i>At Public Elementary Schools</i>	<i>At other Institutions</i>	<i>At no School or Institution</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	—	1	—	—	2

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.
FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

<i>At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children</i>	<i>At Public Elementary Schools</i>	<i>At other Institutions</i>	<i>At no School or Institution</i>	<i>Total</i>
20	2	—	—	22

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.
CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

<i>At Certified Special Schools</i>	<i>At Public Elementary Schools</i>	<i>At other Institutions</i>	<i>At no School or Institution</i>	<i>Total</i>
2	—	—	—	2

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

A.—TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

I.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

<i>At Certified Special Schools</i>	<i>At Public Elementary Schools</i>	<i>At other Institutions</i>	<i>At no School or Institution</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	—	—	—	1

II.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

<i>At Certified Special Schools</i>	<i>At Public Elementary Schools</i>	<i>At other Institutions</i>	<i>At no School or Institution</i>	<i>Total</i>
3	2	—	—	5

B.—DELICATE CHILDREN.

<i>At Certified Special Schools</i>	<i>At Public Elementary Schools</i>	<i>At other Institutions</i>	<i>At no School or Institution</i>	<i>Total</i>
4	1	—	—	5

C.—CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

<i>At Certified Special Schools</i>	<i>At Public Elementary Schools</i>	<i>At other Institutions</i>	<i>At no School or Institution</i>	<i>Total</i>
4	2	—	—	6

D.—CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

<i>At Certified Special Schools</i>	<i>At Public Elementary Schools</i>	<i>At other Institutions</i>	<i>At no School or Institution</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	—	—	1	2

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

<i>Combination of Defect</i>	<i>At Certified Special Schools</i>	<i>At Public Elementary Schools</i>	<i>At other Institutions</i>	<i>At no School or Institution</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaf, Dumb & Mental	—	—	—	1	1
Heart and Mental ...	—	—	—	1	1
Crippling & Mental ...	—	—	—	2	2

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT TABLES.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS

(excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table VI.)

<i>Disease or Defect</i> (1)	<i>No. of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year</i>		
	<i>Under the Authority's Scheme</i> (2)	<i>Otherwise</i> (3)	<i>Total</i> (4)
SKIN :			
Ringworm, Scalp :			
(i.) X-Ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii.) Other Treatment	1	—	1
Ringworm, Body	4	—	4
Scabies	3	2	5
Impetigo	58	—	58
Other Skin Disease	156	2	158
MINOR EYE DEFECTS	235	3	238
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)			
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	39	—	39
MISCELLANEOUS	587	1	588
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)			
TOTAL	1083	8	1091

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

(excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.)

	<i>No. of Defects dealt with</i>		
	<i>Under the Authority's Scheme</i>	<i>Otherwise</i>	<i>Total</i>
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including Squint)	146	—	146
Other Defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	—	2	2
TOTAL	146	2	148
	<i>Under the Authority's Scheme</i>	<i>Otherwise</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of Children for whom spectacles were :			
(a) Prescribed	129	—	129
(b) Obtained	125	4	129

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

No. of DEFECTS												Received other forms of Treatment	Total number treated
Received Operative Treatment													
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme				Total					
(1)				(2)				(3)				(4)	(5)
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
3	3	45	-	-	-	10	-	3	3	55	-	5	66

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids.
(iv) Other defects of the Nose and Throat.

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	<i>Under the Authority's Scheme</i> (1)			<i>Otherwise</i> (2)			<i>Total number treated</i>
	<i>Resi- dential treatment with education</i> (i)	<i>Resi- dential treatment without education</i> (ii)	<i>Non-resi- dential treatment at an ortho- paedic clinic (iii)</i>	<i>Resi- dential treatment with education</i> (i)	<i>Resi- dential treatment without education</i> (ii)	<i>Non-resi- dential treatment at an ortho- paedic clinic (iii)</i>	
No. of Children treated ...	6	—	38	—	—	—	44

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) No. of Children inspected by the Dentist

(a) Routine age-groups

(a) Routine age-groups												
AGE	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	TOTAL
Number	37	188	232	242	407	315	304	353	293	253	109	2733
(b) Specials												251
(c) TOTAL (<i>Routine and Specials</i>)												2984
(2) Number found to require treatment									...	...	...	1886
(3) Number actually treated	...					...	...	...	...	...	...	1500
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment									...	...	...	4995

(5) Half-days devoted to :				(7) Extractions :			
Inspection	...	...	23	Permanent Teeth	...	...	156
Treatment	...	...	400	Temporary Teeth	...	...	2461
			<hr/>				<hr/>
Total	...	...	423	Total	...	...	2617
(6) Fillings :				(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions			
Permanent Teeth	...	...	1028	...	...	...	0
Temporary Teeth	...	...	667	(9) Other Operations :			
			<hr/>	Permanent Teeth	...	...	1740
Total	...	...	1695	Temporary Teeth	...	...	485
			<hr/>				<hr/>
				Total	...	...	2225

TABLE VI.

UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
(ii) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,814
(iii) Number of <i>individual</i> children found unclean	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
(iv) Number of <i>individual</i> children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—							
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1937, BY THE LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY TO THE LOCAL MENTAL DEFICIENCY AUTHORITY.

Total Number of Children notified 4

ANALYSIS OF THE ABOVE TOTAL.

<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
1. (i) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School :		
(a) Idiots	—	—
(b) Imbeciles	2	—
(c) Others	—	—
(ii) Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of other children:		
(a) Moral defectives	—	—
(b) Others	—	1
2. Feeble-minded children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16 ...	1	—
3. Feeble-minded children notified under Article 3, i.e., "special circumstances" cases <i>Note.</i> —No child should be notified under Article 3 until the Board have issued a formal certificate (Form 308M) to the Authority	—	—
4. Children who in addition to being mentally defective were blind or deaf <i>Note.</i> —No blind or deaf child should be notified without reference to the Board—see Article 2, proviso (ii)	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	3	1

